

Glossary

Archaeological Survey: is the pedestrian survey of a tract of land, where archaeologists record all humanly constructed artifacts and features. Archaeological survey may include subsurface testing, particularly if ground-disturbing activities are planned.

Buildings: created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include a house, barn, church, or hotel. Building may also refer to a historically and functionally related unit such as a house and a barn.

Contributing elements: building, site, structure or object that adds to the historic associations, historical architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because it is independently eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Efflorescence: is a type of white stain produced from leaching of lime from cement. It can be produced through an alkali-aggregate reaction through crack in the concrete hardening on the surface.

Ground Disturbance: To be completed.

Non-contributing elements: building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic association, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because it was not present during the period significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property; due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project

Rehabilitation: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration: act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Spalling: the loss of surface material in patches. Patches vary in size. Spalling often occurs when reinforcing bars begin to corrode causing high stress in the concrete. This type of damage can occur due to water being trapped in porous concrete during the freeze thaw cycle. Improper consolidation and sealants can also cause spalling. Scaling is a similar condition that occurs in thin layers.

Structures: used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.